

DUBLIN LAKE

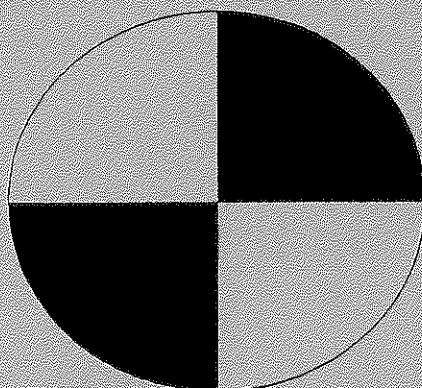
1992

LAKES LAY MONITORING PROGRAM

by
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edited by
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NEW HAMPSHIRE LAKES LAY MONITORING PROGRAM



NH LLMP

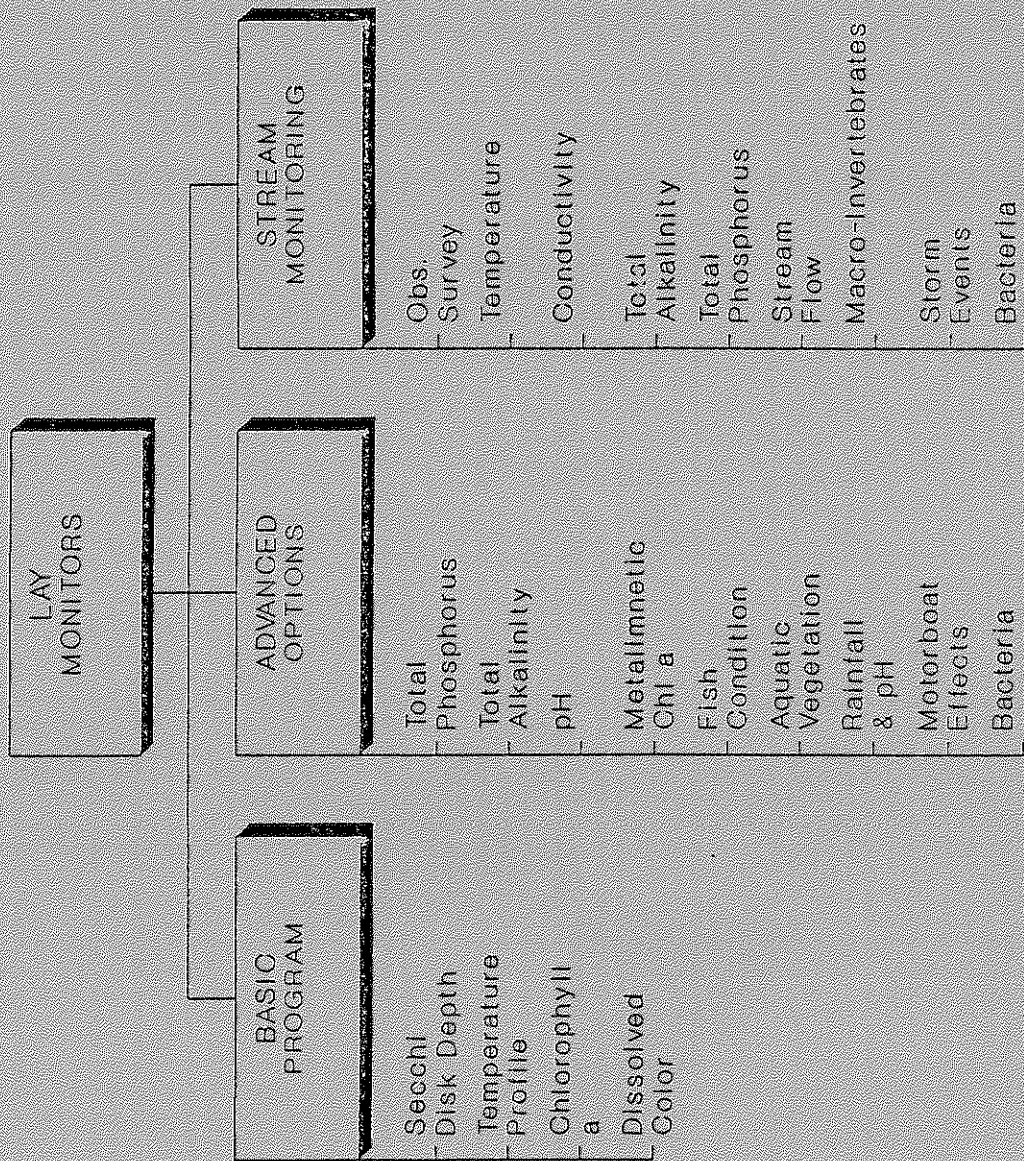
FRESHWATER BIOLOGY GROUP
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PARAMETERS SAMPLED NH LAKES LAY MONITORING PROGRAM



PREFACE

This report contains the findings of a water quality survey of Dublin Lake, New Hampshire, conducted in the summer of 1992 by the **Freshwater Biology Group (FBG)** of the University of New Hampshire and the Dublin Lake Association.

The report is written with the concerned lake resident in mind and contains a brief, non-technical summary of 1992 results as well as more detailed "Introduction" and "Discussion" sections. Graphic display of data is included, in addition to listings of data in appendices, to aid visual perspective.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	1
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
DUBLIN LAKE - 1992 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY.....	7
COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	11
INTRODUCTION	13
The New Hampshire Lakes Lay Monitoring Program	13
The General Scenario- 1992.....	14
Importance of Long-term Monitoring.....	15
Purpose and Scope of This Study.....	17
DISCUSSION OF LAKE MONITORING MEASUREMENTS.....	19
Thermal Stratification in the Deep Water Sites.....	19
Water Transparency	19
Chlorophyll a	20
Dissolved Color	21
Total Phosphorus	22
pH *	23
Alkalinity	23
Specific Conductivity *	24
Dissolved Oxygen and Free Carbon Dioxide *.....	25
Underwater Light *.....	26
Indicator Bacteria *.....	27
Phytoplankton *.....	27
Zooplankton *.....	28
Fish Condition.....	29
REFERENCES.....	31
FIGURES	33
DATA	A-1
LAKE DIAGRAMS	B-1
GLOSSARY	C-1

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This was the fourth year of participation in the Lakes Lay Monitoring Program (LLMP) for the Dublin Lake monitors. The Lay Monitors of the lake and were Dr. Julie Crocker and Rene Rebelledo. Dr. Crocker again coordinated the volunteer monitoring program at Dublin Lake and acted as liaison to the Freshwater Biology Group (FBG). The (FBG) congratulates the lay monitors on the quality of their work and the time and effort put forth. We encourage other interested members of the Dublin Lake Association to continue monitoring during the 1993 season. Funding for the monitoring program was provided by the Town of Dublin and the Garden Club of Dublin.

The Freshwater Biology Group is a not-for-profit research program co-supervised by Dr. Alan Baker and Dr. James Haney and coordinated by Jeffrey Schloss. Members of the FBG summer field team included Jeffrey Schloss, Robert Craycraft, Gregg Vereb, Gregg Stevens, Sean Proll, Matt Denneen and Robert Banks. Other FBG staff assisting in the fall were Eric Betke, Amanda Fifield, Jessica Chappell and Phil Lucason.

The FBG acknowledges the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension for funding and furnishing office, laboratory and storage space. The College of Life Sciences and Agriculture provided accounting support and the UNH Office of Computer Services provided computer time and data storage allocations.

Participating groups in the LLMP include: The New Hampshire Audubon Society, Derry Conservation Commission, Dublin Garden Club, Nashua Regional Planning Commission, Center Harbor Bay Conservation Commission, Governor's Island Club Inc., Little Island Pond Rod and Gun Club, Walker's Pond Conservation Society, United Associations of Alton, the Pemaquid Watershed Study Group, the associations of Baboosic Lake, Beaver Lake, Berry Bay, Big Island Pond, Bow Lake Camp Owners, Chesham Pond, Lake Chocorua, Crystal Lake, Cunningham Pond, Dublin Lake, Glines Island, Goose Pond, Great East Lake, Lake Kanasatka Watershed, Langdon Cove, Long Island

Landowners, Lovell Lake, Marchs Pond, Mascoma Lake, Mendum's Pond, Meredith Bay Rotary Club, Merrymeeting Lake, Milton Ponds Lake Lay Monitoring, Mirror Lake (Tuftonboro), Moultonbouro Bay, Lake Winnepesaukee, Naticook Lake, Newfound Lake, Nippo Lake, Peaporridge Pond, Perkins Pond, Pleasant Lake, Silver Lake (Hollis), Silver Lake (Harrisville), Silver Lake (Madison), Silver Lake (Tilton), Squam Lakes, Lake Sunapee, Sunset Lake, Swain's Lake, Lake Waukegan, Lake Winona, Wentworth Lake and the towns of Alton, Amherst, Enfield, Hollis, Madison, Merrimack, Strafford and Wolfeboro.

DUBLIN LAKE

1992 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Monitoring was undertaken at Dublin Lake by the volunteer monitors from May 13 through September 28, 1992. An in-depth analysis of the lake was undertaken by the FBG on July 28.

1) Water transparency at Dublin Lake was high through most of the 1992 sampling season which is indicative of a clear and unproductive lake. The secchi disk was visible as far down as 8.0 meters (26.0 feet) and the transparency average was 6.5 meters at site 1 Mid. This indicates the deepwater site on the lake contains low levels of dissolved color and suspended matter such as algae and particulates. The Average water clarity at site 1 Mid decreased in 1992 (i.e. the lake is less clear) and set an all time transparency low of 3.0 meters in May. The low water clarity on the May sampling date resulted, in part, from a spring algal bloom at that time (see summary of chlorophyll *a* data) which is typical of New Hampshire Lakes, when the diatoms (a type of non-nuisance microscopic plant) become abundant. This period is short lived, however, and the algal cells quickly settle out of the water column and thus, result in increased water clarity once again. A second likely contributor to the low water transparency at this time is suspended sediments. With minimal vegetative cover to filter out the small particles suspended in the surface water runoff, the potential for sedimentation into the lake is high, which can result in reduced water transparencies.

2) Chlorophyll *a* concentrations (a measure of the microscopic plant abundance) for the surface waters of Dublin Lake were low to moderate in 1992. Concentrations in the mixed layer of water averaged 2.6 milligrams per cubic meter (2.6 mg m^{-3} equivalent to about 2.6 parts chlorophyll per billion parts water) at site 1 Mid. The seasonal average

chlorophyll *a* concentration increased in 1992. Higher chlorophyll *a* concentrations occurred in May, when both internal (nutrients are resuspended into the water column during spring overturn) and external (nutrients are washed into the lake through watershed runoff) nutrient loadings occurred.

3) Dissolved lakewater color levels for Dublin Lake were low in 1992, 11.0 ptu (platinate color units), and less than the average levels of 26 ptu in other program lakes. Small increases in water color from the natural breakdown of plant materials in and around a lake are not considered to be detrimental to water quality. However, increased color can lower water transparency, and hence, change the public perception of water quality. Large amounts of dissolved color may occur naturally but also occur during deforestation and development within the watershed. High color levels can actually mask the ability of the secchi disk transparency to predict chlorophyll levels.

4) Total phosphorus (nutrient) levels were low in the surface waters of Dublin Lake, site 1 Mid, during the 1992 sampling season and ranged from 2.9 to 4.6 ppb. The deeper waters displayed no considerable accumulation of phosphorous as the season progressed and remained below the concentration of 15 ppb commonly thought of as the boundary between less productive and more productive lakes. Additional nutrient samples were also collected near the Public Landing, the Woman's Club and Brown's Cove, all of which remained low on the July 28 sampling date. If these sites are suspected problem areas, we suggest collecting nutrient samples following a summer storm event when elevated phosphorous levels are most likely to occur.

5) The pH of the surface waters of the lake, measured by the FBG and volunteer monitors, remains within the optimum range for most aquatic organisms. The alkalinity of the lake, the lakes ability to buffer acid input, remains low, about three units lower than

the average of 6.3 units for LLMP lakes. The alkalinity and pH data indicate that Dublin Lake seems to have a low, but sufficient, buffering capacity at this time to resist fluctuations in pH caused by acid loadings.

6) The specific conductivity of the deep site on Dublin Lake was moderate and ranged from 92.3 to 95.2 micro-Siemans. High conductivity values can indicate the presence of septic leachate or deicing road salt runoff. Data collected by the NH DES and NH LLMP indicates road salt runoff contributes significantly to the moderate conductivity levels in Dublin Lake.

7) Temperature profiles collected by the volunteer monitors disclosed the typical temperature stratification patterns for northern temperate lakes. With the depth of the upper mixed layer extending to 8.5 meters. Oxygen content of the bottom waters remained above 3 milligrams per liter (the minimum concentration required for successful reproduction and growth of most coldwater fish) to the lakebottom of site 1 Mid.

8) For all measurements considered and averaged for the season, Dublin Lake would be classified as a clear, unproductive, oligotrophic lake.

9) Comparisons between the FBG and lay monitor data indicate the lay monitors of Dublin Lake are doing an excellent job of measuring water quality at the deep sampling station.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1) We recommend that each participating association, including the Dublin Lake Association, continue to develop its data base on lake water quality through continuation of the long term monitoring program. The data base will provide information on the short and long-term cyclic variability that occurs in the lake and eventually will enable more reliable predictions of water quality trends.

2) Following the heavy snowfall this winter, we experienced some substantial spring runoff which translates into the potential for increased nutrient runoff into the lake. We recommend collecting nutrient (phosphorous) samples as well as taking alkalinity readings during this critical time. Both tributary and in lake samples are suggested.

INTRODUCTION

The New Hampshire Lakes Lay Monitoring Program

In this fifteenth year of operation, the NH Lakes Lay Monitoring Program has grown from a university class project on Chocorua Lake and pilot study on the Squam Lakes to a comprehensive state-wide program with over 500 volunteer monitors and more than 100 lakes participating. Originally developed to establish a data-base for determining long-term trends of lake water quality for science and management, the program has expanded by taking advantage of the many resources that citizen monitors can provide. The NH LLMP has an international reputation as a successful cooperative monitoring, education and research program. Current projects include: use of volunteer generated data for non-point pollution studies using high tech analysis system (Geographic Information Systems and Satellite Remote Sensing), intensive watershed monitoring for the development of lake nutrient budgets, and investigations of water quality and indicator organisms (food web analysis, fish condition, and stream invertebrates). The key ingredients responsible for the success of the program include innovative funding and cost reduction, assurance of credible data, practical sampling protocols and, most importantly, the interest and motivation of our volunteer monitors.

The 1992 sampling season was another exciting year for the New Hampshire Lakes Lay Monitoring Program. National recognition for the high quality of work by you, the volunteer monitors, continued with awards, requests for program information and invitations to speak at national conferences. We continue to be listed as a model citizen monitoring program on the Environmental Success Index of Renew America and on the Environmental Network Clearinghouse. To date, the approach and methods of the NH LLMP have been adopted by new or existing programs in fifteen states and nine countries!

Our Fish Condition Program intensive lake survey results have been tabulated, reports went to NH Fish & Game (our sponsor) and the results for individual lakes are forthcoming. Our fish study team is now focusing on the Newfound Lake fishery to determine the effects and results of alewife introduction.

In 1992 volunteers performed over 3000 measurements on lakes across the state as well as provided over 2000 samples that were analyzed in our UNH Freshwater Biology Group analytical lab. To date, data has been collected on over 100 lakes at over 440 sites by almost 600 volunteers who made over 10,492 lake sampling trips !

The General Scenario- 1992

Low snow pack (less water melting through the watershed at springtime) was again a factor in reduced spring runoff although we did see a handful of spring shower events early in the season. While mid and late summer conditions were more cloudy than typical, rainfall was again light. Thus, while not as dry as the summer of 1991, the 1992 summer season had below average precipitation. The general result of this was continued optimum water quality conditions for most lakes.

Lakes were clearer due to a combination of factors that could include lower dissolved color washed in from surrounding wetland areas, lower algae growth (measured as chlorophyll *a*) in the surface waters and lower suspended sediment levels. Dissolved color is not indicative of a water quality problems (although large increases in dissolved color sometime follow large land clearing operations) but in some of our more pristine program lakes it nevertheless has a large effect on water clarity changes.

With decreased nutrient runoff in the spring, and a lower water table situation translating into less of a chance of septic system failure, algae and some aquatic plant growth would be minimized.

As with color and nutrients the dryer season brought less suspended sediment load to many of our streams and lakes. If increased clarity was not the result of decreased color or chlorophyll levels then it was due to decreased suspended sediment by default. To find out how these water quality indicators inter-relate for a particular lake site compare the secchi disk, chlorophyll and color graphs enclosed in this report. Note whether changes in clarity (secchi disk depth) correspond to chlorophyll or color concentration changes or whether it is a combination of both. If neither seem to exhibit a consistent effect then sediment plays an important role in your lake's clarity.

A few NH LLMP lakes were actually worse off in 1992. These lakes included those more productive lakes in which a good deal of nutrients come internally from sediment release. Lakes with significant nutrient input from septic systems or shoreline fertilization and watering would also have a bad year under the 1992 conditions. Other lakes that fared worse this year were seepage lakes, shallow lakes that rely on groundwater (springs) in-flow and out-flow for replenishment and cleansing. With a low water table, these lakes became great "growth chambers" for algae.

Importance of Long-term Monitoring

A major goal of a monitoring program is to identify any short or long-term changes in the water quality of the lake. Of major concern is the detection of cultural eutrophication: increases in the productivity of the lake, the amount of algae and plant growth, due to the addition of nutrients from human activities. Changes in the natural buffering capacity of the lakes in the program is also a topic of great concern, as New Hampshire receives large amounts of acid precipitation, yet most of our lakes contain little mineral content to neutralize this type of pollution.

For almost a decade and a half, data collected weekly from lakes participating in the New Hampshire Lakes Lay Monitoring Program have indicated there is quite a

variation in water quality indicators through the open water season on the majority of lakes. Short-term differences may be due to variations in weather, lake use, or other chance events. Monthly sampling of a lake during a single summer provides some useful information, but there is a greater chance that important short-term events such as algal blooms or the lake response to storm run-off will be missed. These short-term fluctuations may be unrelated to the actual long-term trend of a lake or they may be indicative of the changing status or "health" of a lake.

To determine if a change in water quality is occurring, a lake must be sampled on a frequent basis over a substantial amount of time. A poorly designed sampling program may even mislead the investigator away from the actual trend: Consider the hypothetical lake in Figure 1. Sampling only once a year during August from 1982 to 1986 would produce a plot (Fig. 2) suggesting a decrease in eutrophication. The actual long-term trend of the lake, increasing eutrophy, can only be clearly discerned by sampling additional times a year for a ten year period (Fig. 1). Frequent monitoring carried out over the course of many summers can provide the information required to distinguish between short-term fluctuation ("noise") and long-term trends ("signal"). To that end, the lake must establish a long-term data base.

The number of seasons it takes to distinguish between the noise and the signal is not the same for each lake. Evaluation and interpretation of a long-term data base will indicate that the water quality of the lake has worsened, improved, or remained the same. In addition, different areas of a lake may show a different response. As more data is collected, prediction of current and future trends can be made. No matter what the outcome, this information is essential for the intelligent management of the lake.

There are also short-term uses for lay monitoring data. The examination of different stations in a lake can disclose the location of specific problems and corrective action can be

initiated to handle the situation before it becomes more serious. On a lighter note, some associations post their weekly data for use in determining the best depths for finding fish!

It takes a considerable amount of effort as well as a deep concern for one's lake to be a lay monitor in the NH Lakes Lay Monitoring Program. Many times a monitor has to brave inclement weather or heavy boat traffic to collect samples. Sometimes it even may seem that one week's data is just the same as the next. Yet every sampling provides important information on the variability of the lake.

We are pleased with the interest and commitment of our lay monitors and are proud that their work is what makes the NH LLMP the most extensive, and we believe, the best volunteer program of its kind.

Purpose and Scope of This Study

This was the fourth year that monitoring of Dublin Lake was undertaken by the Freshwater Biology Group and the Dublin Lake Association. The program of sampling was designed to continue adding data to the long-term data base established. Sampling emphasis was placed on one open water deep station while additional nutrient and conductivity sampling was undertaken by the FBG at selected shallow sites around the lake (the Public Landing, the Women's Club and Brown's Cove). An in-depth study of the deep lake site was undertaken by the FBG on July 28.

The primary purpose of this report is to discuss results of the 1992 monitoring with emphasis on current conditions of Dublin Lake including the extent of eutrophication and the lake's susceptibility to increasing acid precipitation. This information is part of a large data base of historical and more recent data compiled and entered onto computer files for New Hampshire lakes that include New Hampshire Fish and Game surveys of the 1930's, the surveys by the New Hampshire Water Supply and Pollution Control Commission and the FBG surveys. Care must be taken when comparing current results with early studies.

Many complications arise due to methodological differences of the various testing facilities and technological improvements in testing.

DISCUSSION OF LAKE MONITORING MEASUREMENTS

The section below details the important concepts involved for the various testing procedures used in the New Hampshire Lakes Lay Monitoring Program. Where appropriate, summary statistics of 1992 results from all participating lakes are included. Certain tests or sampling performed at the time of the optional Freshwater Biology Group field trip are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Thermal Stratification in the Deep Water Sites

Lakes in New Hampshire display distinct patterns of temperature stratification, that develop as the summer months progress, where a layer of warmer water (the epilimnion) overlies a deeper layer of cold water (hypolimnion). The layer that separates the two regions characterized by a sharp drop in temperature with depth is called the thermocline or metalimnion. Some shallow lakes may be continually mixed by wind action and will never stratify. Other lakes may only contain a developed epilimnion and metalimnion.

Dublin Lake became stratified into three distinct layers (discussed above) as the season progressed.

Water Transparency

Secchi Disk depth is a measure of the water transparency. The deeper the depth of secchi disk disappearance, the more transparent the lake water; light penetrates deeper if there is little dissolved and/or particulate matter (which includes both living and non-living particles) to absorb and scatter it.

In the shallow areas of many lakes, the secchi disk will hit bottom before it is able to disappear from view (what is referred to as a "Bottom Out" condition). Thus, Secchi disk measurements are generally taken over the deepest sites of a lake. Transparency values of greater than 4 meters are typical of clear, less productive lakes. Values less than 2.5

meters are generally an indication of a very productive lake. In 1992 the average transparency for lakes participating in the NH LLMP was 5.6 meters with a range of 1.8 to 12.5 meters.

Secchi disk readings collected at Dublin Lake in 1992 were high once the lake became stratified and averaged 6.5 meters (range: 3.0 to 8.0 meters). The seasonal average water clarity decreased in 1992 and set a new water clarity low of 3.0 meters on May 13. However, lower early season water clarity readings are often associated with naturally occurring algal blooms (resulting from increased nutrient loading from watershed runoff and spring overturn) as well as increased sediment runoff into the lake as vegetation is not yet established to filter the surface waters entering the lake. Transparency levels which occurred later in the season are typical of Dublin Lake.

Chlorophyll a

The chlorophyll a concentration is a measurement of the standing crop of phytoplankton and is often used to classify lakes into categories of productivity called trophic states. Eutrophic lakes are highly productive with large concentrations of algae and aquatic plants due to nutrient enrichment. Characteristics include accumulated organic matter in the lake basin and lower dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters. Summer chlorophyll a concentrations average above 7 mg m^{-3} (7 milligrams per cubic meter; 7 parts per billion). Oligotrophic lakes have low productivity and low nutrient levels and average summer chlorophyll a concentrations are generally less than 3 mg m^{-3} . These lakes generally have cleaner bottoms and high dissolved oxygen levels throughout. Mesotrophic lakes are intermediate in productivity with concentrations of chlorophyll a generally between 3 mg m^{-3} and 7 mg m^{-3} . In 1992 the average chlorophyll for lakes participating in the NH LLMP was 2.8 mg m^{-3} with a range of 0.4 to 18.5 mg m^{-3} .

Surface water chlorophyll *a* levels in Dublin Lake were low to moderate in 1992 and averaged 2.6 mg m^{-3} (range: 1.5 to 4.3 mg m^{-3}) at 1 Mid. Higher chlorophyll *a* levels in the spring suggest the occurrence of a spring diatom bloom which is typical of New Hampshire lakes.

Testing is sometimes done to check for metalimnetic algal populations, algae that layer out at the thermocline and generally go undetected if only epilimnetic (point or integrated) sampling is undertaken. Chlorophyll concentrations of a water sample collected in the thermocline is compared to the integrated epilimnetic sample. Greater chlorophyll levels of the point sample, in conjunction with microscopic examination of the samples (see Phytoplankton section below), confirm the presence of such a population of algae. These populations should be monitored as they may be an indication of increased nutrient loading into the lake.

Samples collected by the FBG indicated no such population of algae was present on the July 28 sampling date.

Dissolved Color

The dissolved color of lakes is generally due to dissolved organic matter from humic substances, which are naturally-occurring polyphenolic compounds leached from decayed vegetation. Highly colored or "stained" lakes have a "tea" color. Such substances generally do not threaten water quality except as they diminish sunlight penetration into deep waters. Increases in dissolved watercolor can be an indication of increased development within the watershed as many land clearing activities (construction, deforestation, and the resulting increased run-off) add additional organic material to lakes. Natural fluctuations of dissolved color occur when storm events increase drainage from wetlands areas within the watershed. As suspended sediment is a difficult and expensive

test to undertake, both dissolved color and chlorophyll information is important when interpreting the secchi disk transparency.

Dissolved color is measured on a comparative scale that uses standard chloroplatinate dyes and is designated as a color unit or ptu. Lakes with color below 10 ptu are very clear, 10 to 20 ptu are slightly colored, 20 to 40 ptu are lightly tea colored, 40 to 80 ptu are tea colored and greater than 80 ptu indicates highly colored waters. Generally the majority of New Hampshire lakes have color between 20 to 30 ptu.

Total Phosphorus

Of the two "nutrients" most important to the growth of aquatic plants, nitrogen and phosphorus, it is generally observed that phosphorus is the more limiting to plant growth, and therefore the more important to monitor and control. Phosphorus is generally present in lower concentrations, and its sources arise primarily through human related activity in a watershed. Nitrogen can be fixed from the atmosphere by many bloom-forming blue-green bacteria, and thus it is difficult to control. The total phosphorus includes all dissolved phosphorus as well as phosphorus contained in or adhered to suspended particulates such as sediment and plankton. As little as 15 parts per billion of phosphorus in a lake can cause an algal bloom.

Generally, in the more pristine lakes, phosphorus values are higher after spring melt when the lake receives the majority of runoff from its surrounding watershed. The nutrient is used by the algae and plants which in turn die and sink to the lake bottom causing phosphorus to decrease as the summer progresses. Lakes with nutrient loading from human activities and sources (Agriculture, Sediment Erosion, Septic Systems, etc) will show greater concentrations of nutrients as the summer progresses or after major storm events. Circulation of nutrients from the bottom waters of more productive lakes in late fall can result in algal blooms.

Phosphorous (nutrient) samples collected in the surface waters and bottom waters of the deep sampling station were low during the 1992 sampling season and ranged from 2.9 to 4.6 ppb. The highest concentration of 4.6 ppb occurred early in the sampling season (May 13) and corresponds to higher chlorophyll *a* levels at that time. Additional phosphorous samples collected near the Public Landing (4.2 ppb), near the Woman's Club (4.2 ppb) and in Brown's Cove (4.8 ppb) were low and remained below the concentration of 15 ppb commonly thought of as the boundary between less productive and more productive lakes.

pH *

The pH is a way of expressing the acidic level of lake water, and is generally measured with an electrical probe sensitive to hydrogen ion activity. The pH scale has a range of 1 (very acidic) to 14 (very "basic" or alkaline) and is logarithmic (ie: changes in 1 pH unit reflect a ten times difference in hydrogen ion concentration). Most aquatic organisms tolerate a limited range of pH and most fish species require a pH of 5.5 or higher for successful growth and reproduction.

PH samples collected by the FBG on July 28 measured 6.4 units at the surface and 6.2 units near the lakebottom. The lower pH levels near the lakebottom suggests the accumulation of carbon dioxide from decomposing organic matter.

Alkalinity

Alkalinity is a measure of the buffering capacity of the lake water. The higher the value the more acid that can be neutralized. Typically lakes in New Hampshire have low alkalinities due to the absence of carbonates and other natural buffering minerals in the bedrock and soils of lake watersheds.

Decreasing alkalinity over a period of a few years can have serious effects on the lake ecosystem. In a study on an experimental acidified lake in Canada by Schindler,

gradual lowering of the pH from 6.8 to 5.0 in an 8-year period resulted in the disappearance of some aquatic species, an increase in nuisance species of algae and a decline in the condition and reproduction rate of fish. During the first year of Schindler's study the pH remained unchanged while the alkalinity declined to 20 percent of the pre-treatment value. The decline in alkalinity was sufficient to trigger the disappearance of zooplankton species, which in turn caused a decline in the "condition" of fish species that fed on the zooplankton.

The analysis of alkalinity employed by the Freshwater Biology Group includes use of a dilute titrant allowing an order of magnitude greater sensitivity and precision than the standard method. Two endpoints are recorded during each analysis. The first endpoint (grey color of dye; pH endpoint of 5.1) approximates low level alkalinity values, while the second endpoint (pink dye color; pH endpoint of 4.6) approximates the alkalinity values recorded historically, such as NH Fish and Game data, with the methyl-orange endpoint method.

The average alkalinity of lakes throughout New Hampshire is low, approximately 9 mg per liter (calcium carbonate alkalinity), while the average alkalinity of the lakes studied by the Freshwater Biology Group in the NH LLMP is approximately 6.3 mg per liter. When alkalinity falls below 2 mg per liter the pH of waters can greatly fluctuate. Alkalinity levels are most critical in the spring when acid loadings from snowmelt and run-off are high, and many aquatic species are in their early, and most susceptible, stages of their life cycle.

Alkalinity levels in Dublin Lake are low and about 3 units lower than the average of 6.3 alkalinity units for LLMP lakes. Dublin Lake maintains a low, but sufficient, buffering capacity at this time to resist fluctuations in pH caused by acid precipitation.

Specific Conductivity *

The specific conductance of a water sample indicates concentrations of dissolved salts. Leaking septic systems and deicing salt runoff from highways can cause high conductivity values. Fertilizers and other pollutants can also increase the conductivity of the water. Conductivity is measured in micromhos (the opposite of the measurement of resistance ohms) per centimeter, more commonly referred to as micro-Siemans.

Conductivity was moderate in Dublin Lake and ranged from 92.3 to 95.2 micro-Siemans at site 1 Mid. High chloride concentrations were measured by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services in 1979 which suggest the accumulation of road salt in Dublin Lake.

Dissolved Oxygen and Free Carbon Dioxide *

Oxygen is an essential component for the survival of aquatic life. Submergent plants and algae take in free carbon dioxide and create oxygen through photosynthesis by day. Respiration by both animals and plants uses up oxygen continually and creates carbon dioxide. Dissolved oxygen profiles determine the extent of declining oxygen concentrations in the lower waters. High carbon dioxide values are indicative of low oxygen conditions and accumulating organic matter. For both gases, as the temperature of the water decreases, more gas can be dissolved in the water.

The typical pattern of clear, unproductive lakes is a slight decline in hypolimnetic oxygen as the summer progresses. Oxygen in the lower waters is important for maintaining a fit, reproducing, cold water fishery. Trout and salmon generally require oxygen concentrations above 5 mg per liter (parts per million) in the cool deep waters. On the other hand, carp and catfish can survive very low oxygen conditions. Oxygen above the lake bottom is important in limiting the release of nutrients from the sediments and minimizing the collection of undecomposed organic matter.

Bacteria, fungi and other decomposers in the bottom waters break down organic matter originating from the watershed or generated by the lake. This process uses up oxygen and produces carbon dioxide. In lakes where organic matter accumulation is high, oxygen depletion can occur. In highly stratified eutrophic lakes the entire hypolimnion can remain unoxygenated or anaerobic until fall mixing occurs.

The oxygen peaks occurring at surface and mid-lake depths during the day are quite common in many lakes. These characteristic **heterograde oxygen curves** are the result of the large amounts of oxygen, the by-product of photosynthesis, collecting in regions of high algal concentrations. If the peak occurs in the thermocline of the lake, metalimnetic algal populations (discussed above) may be present.

The oxygen content of the bottom waters of Dublin Lake remained above the concentration of 3 parts per million when measured on July 28 by the FBG. However, decreasing oxygen levels and increasing carbon dioxide concentrations near the lakebottom suggest the accumulation of organic matter from algal and plant productivity as well as watershed runoff.

Underwater Light *

Underwater light available to photosynthetic organisms is measured with an **underwater photometer** which is much like the light meter of a camera (only waterproofed !). The **photic zone** of a lake is the volume of water capable of supporting photosynthesis. It is generally considered to be delineated by the water's surface and the level where light is reduced, by the absorption and scattering properties of the lake water, to one percent of the surface intensity. The one percent depth is sometimes termed the **compensation depth**. Knowledge of light penetration is important when considering lake productivity and in studies of submerged vegetation. Discontinuity (abrupt changes in the slope) of the profiles could be due to metalimnetic layering of algae or other particulates

(discussed above). The underwater photometer allows the investigator to measure light at depths below the Secchi disk depth to supplement the transparency information.

Light profiles collected by the FBG on July 28 indicate the photic zone of Dublin Lake extended to about 13.3 meters.

Indicator Bacteria *

Coliform bacteria in water indicate the possibility of fecal contamination. Although they are usually considered harmless to humans, they are much easier to test for than harmful pathogenic enteric bacteria (*Salmonella*, *Shigella* etc.) and viruses that may be present in fecal material. **Total coliform** includes all coliform bacteria which arise from the gut of animals or from vegetative materials. **Fecal coliform** are those specific organisms that inhabit the gut of warm blooded animals. Another indicator organism **Fecal streptococcus** (sometimes referred to as *enterococcus*) also can be monitored. The ratio of fecal coliform to fecal strep may be useful in suggesting the type of animal source responsible for the contamination. Desirable levels for a Class A water body is less than 50 total coliform organisms per 100 milliliters. If the coliform level rises above 150 organisms per 100ml swimming should be prohibited.

Ducks and geese are often a common cause of high concentrations of coliform at specific lake sites. While waterfowl are important components to the natural and aesthetic qualities of lakes that we all enjoy, it is poor management practice to encourage these birds by feeding them. The lake and surrounding area provides enough healthy and natural food for the birds and feeding them stale bread or crackers does nothing more than import additional nutrients into the lake and allows for increased plant growth. As birds also are a host to the parasite that causes "swimmers itch" waterfowl roosting areas offer a greater chance for infestation to occur. Thus while leaving offerings for our feathered friends is enticing, the results can prove to be detrimental to the lake system and to human health.

Phytoplankton *

The planktonic community includes microbial organisms that represent diverse life forms, containing photosynthetic as well as non-photosynthetic types, and including bacteria, algae, crustaceans and insect larvae (the zooplankton are discussed below in a separate section). Because planktonic algae or "phytoplankton" tend to undergo rapid seasonal cycles on a time scale of days and weeks, the levels of populations found should be considered to be most representative of the time of collection and not necessarily of other times during the ice-free season, especially the early spring and late fall periods.

The composition and concentration of phytoplankton can be indicative of the trophic status of a lake. Seasonal patterns do occur and must be considered. For example diatoms, tend to be most abundant in April-June and October-November, in the surface or epilimnetic layers of New Hampshire lakes. As the summer progresses, the dominant types might shift to green algae or golden algae. By late season Blue-green bacteria generally dominate. In nutrient rich lakes, nuisance green algae and/or bluegreen bacteria might dominate continually. After fall mixing diatoms might again be found to bloom.

A Phytoplankton sample collected in the surface waters of Dublin Lake, on July 28, was low to moderate in density and demonstrated a high diversity which is generally considered indicative of healthy lake conditions. The lake was dominated by the small flagellated golden alga, *Chrysochromulina*, which is readily grazed by the zooplankton population. As in previous years, the dinoflagellate *Peridinium* also was abundant in Dublin Lake.

Zooplankton *

There are three groups of zooplankton that are generally prevalent in lakes: the protozoa, rotifers and crustaceans. Most research has been devoted to the last two groups although protozoa may be found in substantial amounts. Of the rotifers and the crustaceans, time and budgetary constraints usually make it necessary to sample only the larger

zooplankton (macrozooplankton; larger than 80 or 150 microns; 1 million microns make up a meter). Thus, zooplankton analysis is generally restricted only to the larger crustaceans. Crustacean zooplankton are very sensitive to pollutants and are commonly used to indicate the presence of toxic substances in water. The crustaceans can be divided into two groups, the cladocerans (which include the "water fleas") and the copepods.

Macrozooplankton are an important component in the lake system. The filter feeding of the herbivorous ("grazing") species may control the population size of selected species of phytoplankton. The larger zooplankton can be an important food source for juvenile and adult planktivorous fish. All zooplankton play a part in the recycling of nutrients within the lake.

As discussed above for phytoplankton, zooplankton undergo seasonal population cycles and the results discussed below are most representative of the collection dates and not necessarily of other times during the ice-free season, especially during the early spring and late fall.

The macrozooplankton population was low in density and demonstrated a high diversity at the time of FBG sampling. The lake was dominated by the herbivorous cladoceran, *Bosmina*, on July 28. This small crustacean zooplankton can effectively remove the small algal forms present in Dublin Lake at the time of FBG sampling and keep phytoplankton growth in check. Two species of the larger cladoceran, *Daphnia*, were present which are efficient grazers and can effectively remove a variety of algal forms from the water column and also serve as an important food source for fish.

Fish Condition

As with the plankton discussed above, the health of the fish species of a lake will be indicative of the overall water quality. Condition is determined by comparing the length of the fish to its weight. As would be expected, the heavier the fish for its length, the better

its condition will be. By also examining a scale collected from the fish under a microscope, the approximate age and growth history can also be determined.

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REPORT FIGURES

ALGAL STANDING CROP 1980-1989

A MEASUREMENT OF EUTROPHICATION

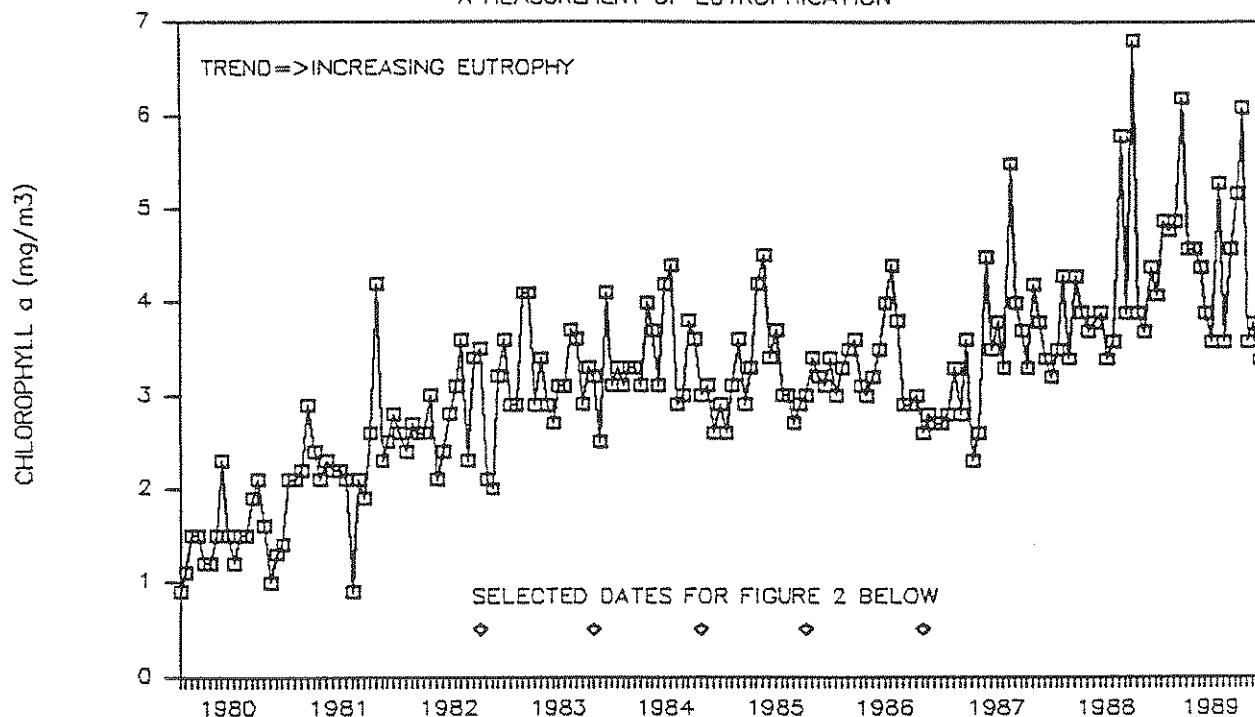


Figure 1. The upper graph depicts weekly chlorophyll concentrations of a model lake measured weekly during ice-free conditions. The long-term trend is that of increased eutrophication (lake has become "greener"). Diamonds below the curve represent late summer (August) dates the data set was subsampled to create Figure 2.

ALGAL STANDING CROP 1982-1986

LATE SEASON SAMPLE FROM FIG.1 ABOVE

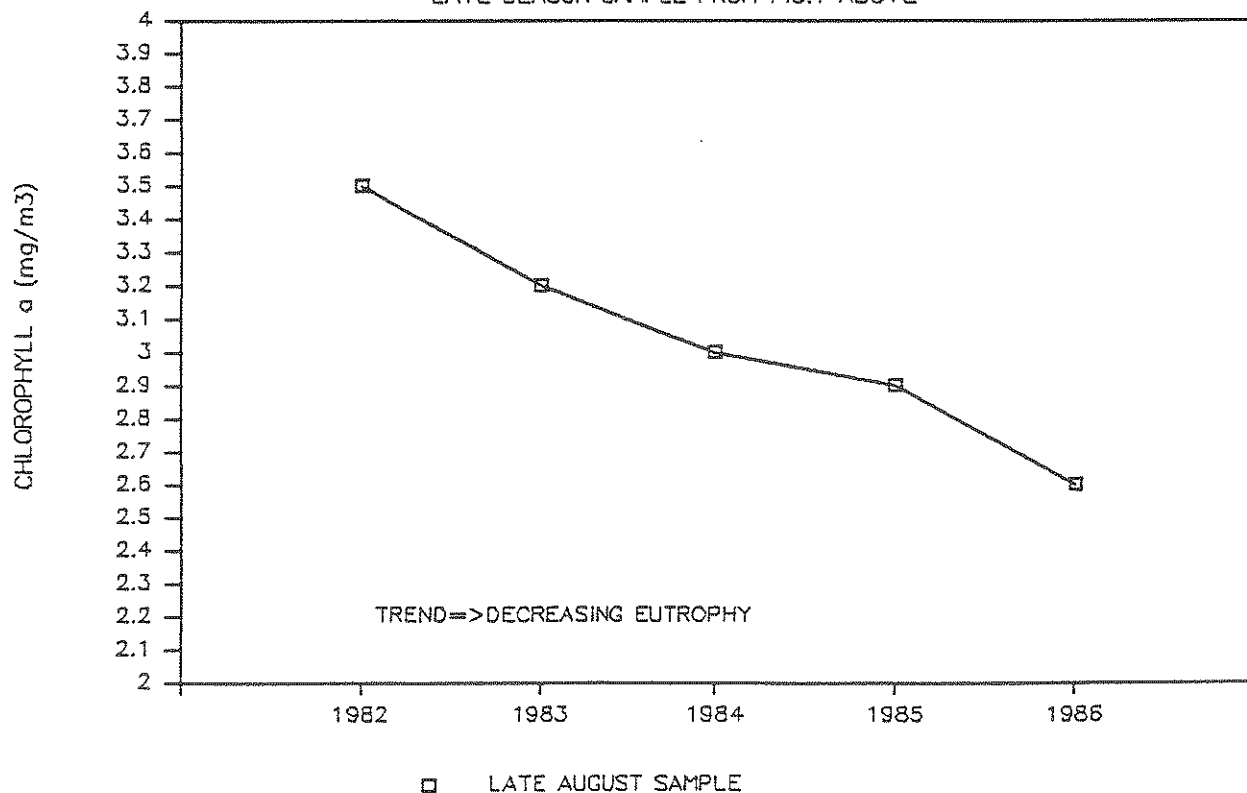


Figure 2. The lower graph depicts late summer chlorophyll data of the model lake in Figure 1. Note how limited sampling over a five year period suggests a much different trend, that of decreasing eutrophy. Thus, limited sampling can mislead the investigator of long-term trends.

Figure 3. Location of the 1992 deep sampling station, 1 Mid, in Dublin Lake.

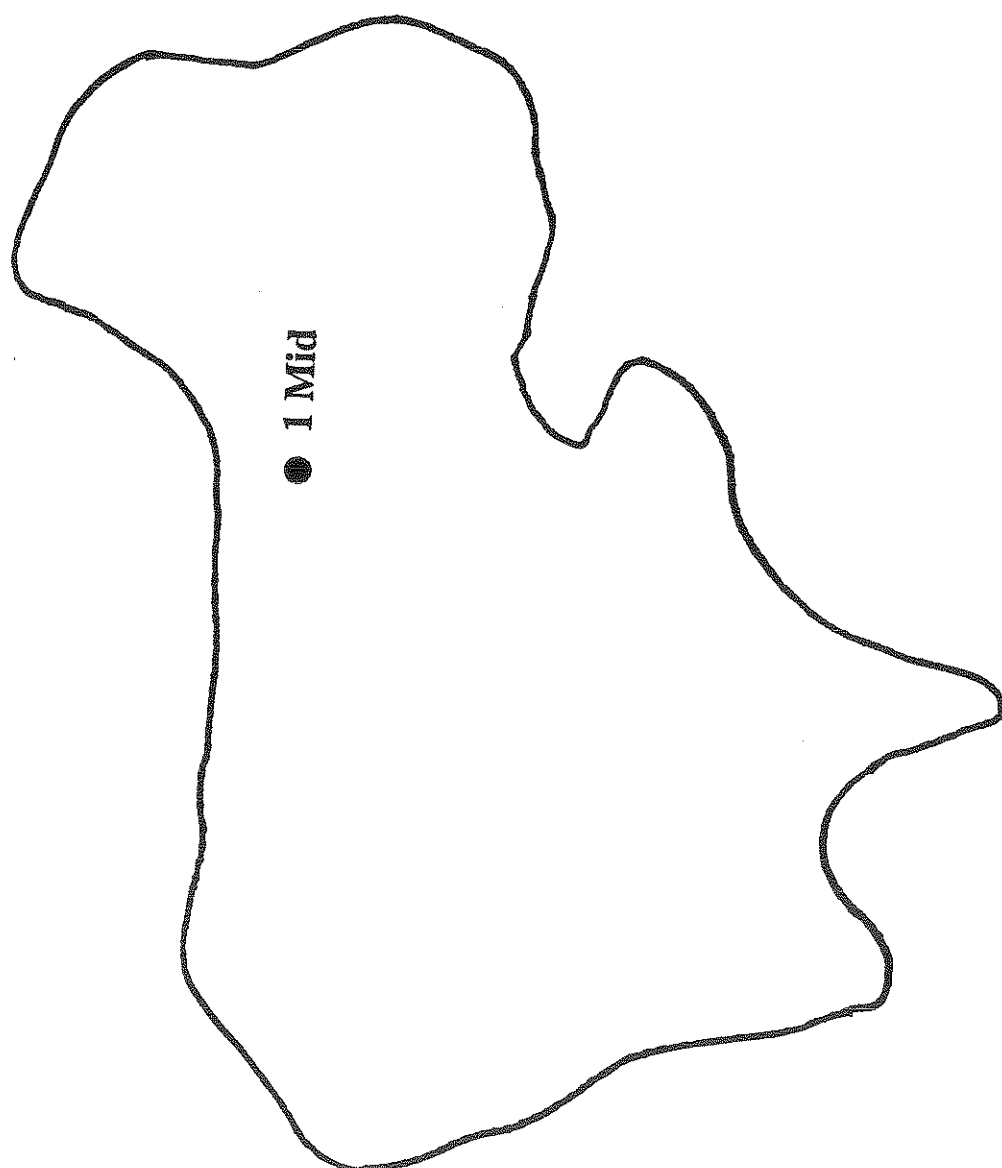


Figure 4. Seasonal trends for Secchi Disk Depth (water transparency) 1992, Site 1 Mid. Solid lines on the plots border the ranges common to oligotrophic, mesotrophic and eutrophic lakes.

Figure 5. Dublin Lake 1992. Seasonal trends for chlorophyll *a* concentration of lay monitor Site 1 Mid. Chlorophyll *a* concentrations in parts per billion (ppb) of chlorophyll *a*.

Figure 6. Dublin Lake 1992. Seasonal trends for dissolved color concentration of lay monitor Site 1 Mid. Color expressed as platinum-cobalt units (ptu).

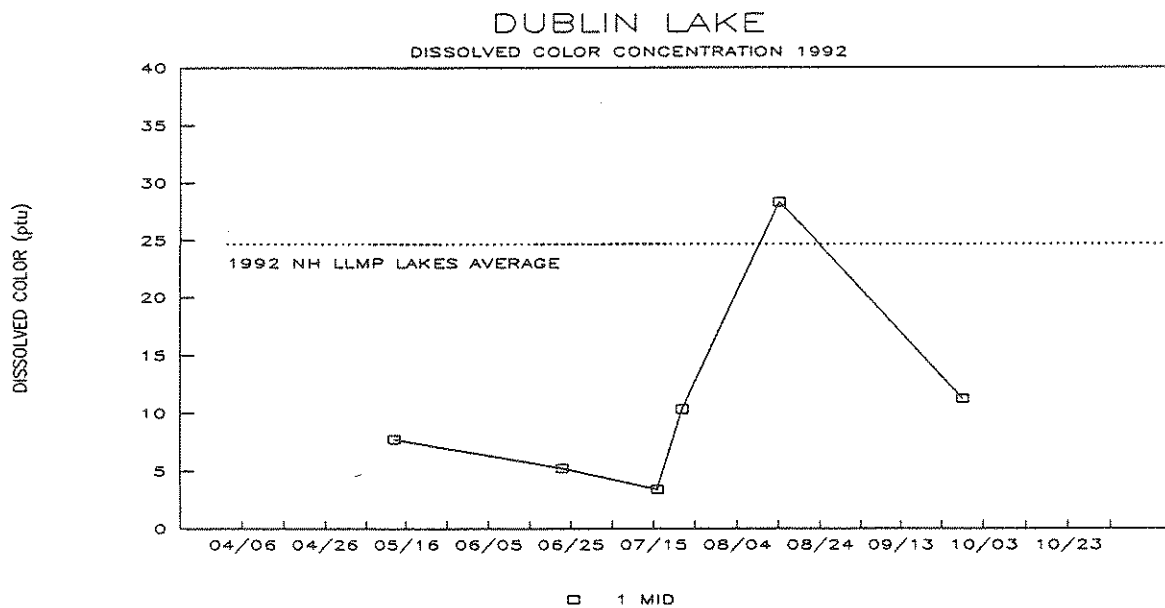
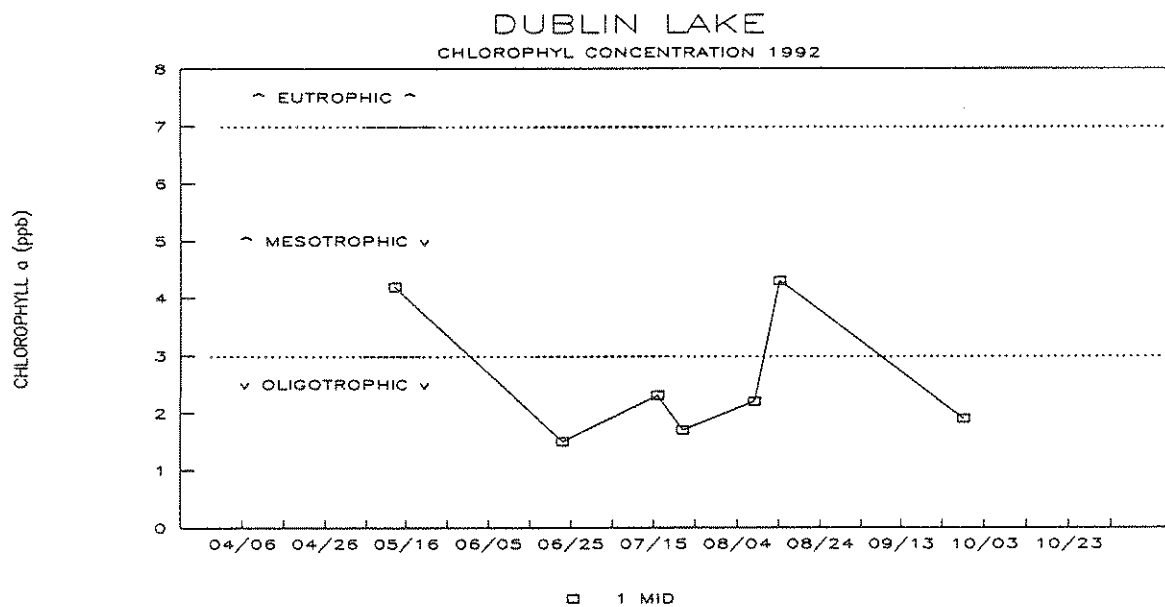
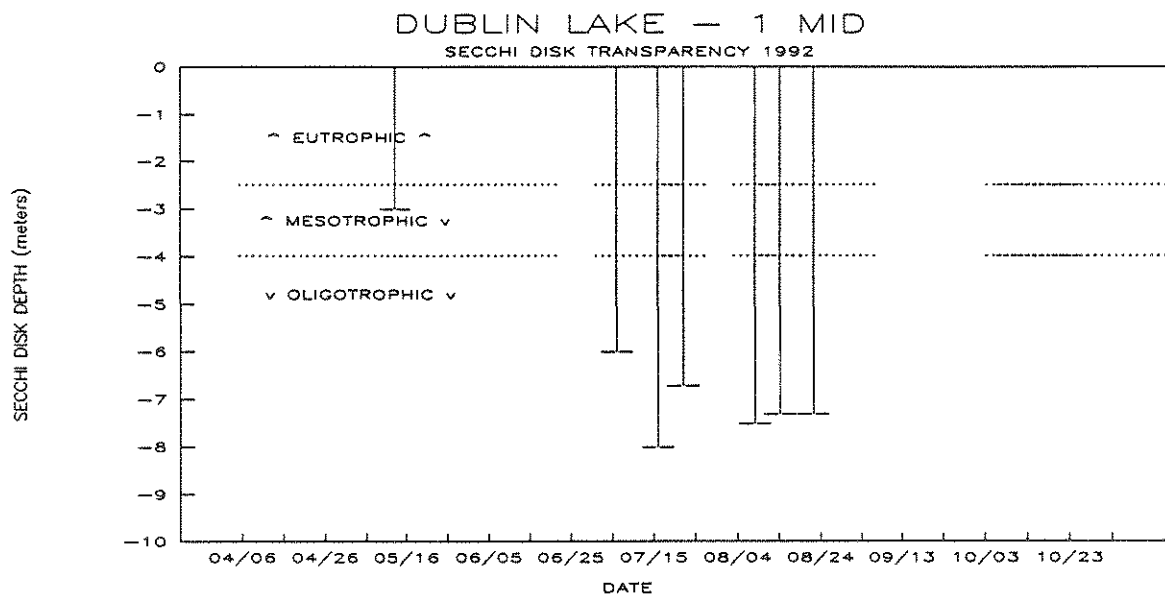


Figure 7. Profile of temperature (TEMP) and dissolved oxygen (DO) profiles taken on July 28, 1992 in Dublin Lake. Units of measurement are as indicated. Dissolved oxygen and temperature were measured at one-half meter intervals.

TEMPERATURE - OXYGEN PROFILE

DUBLIN - SITE 1 MID

JULY 28, 1992

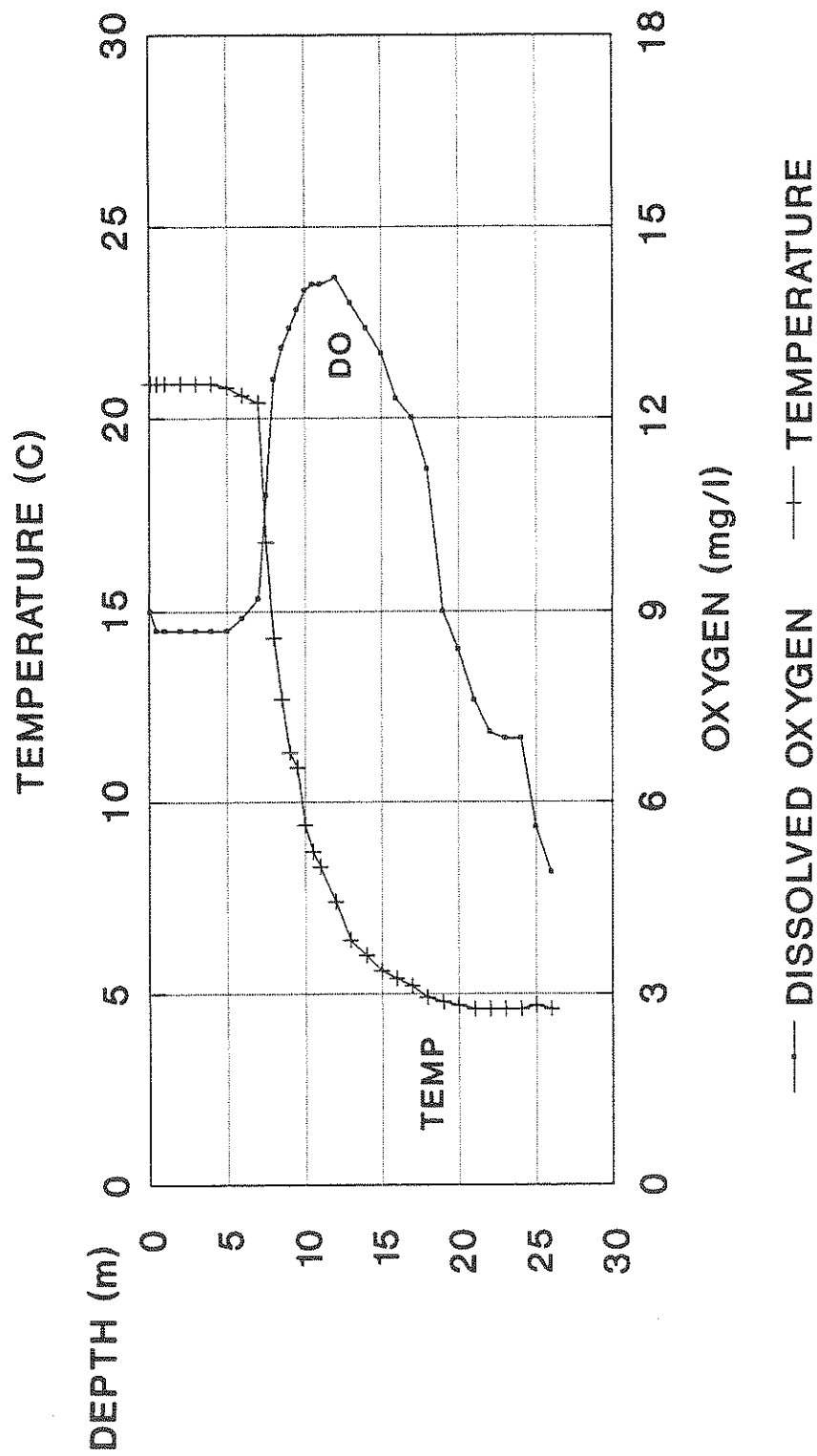
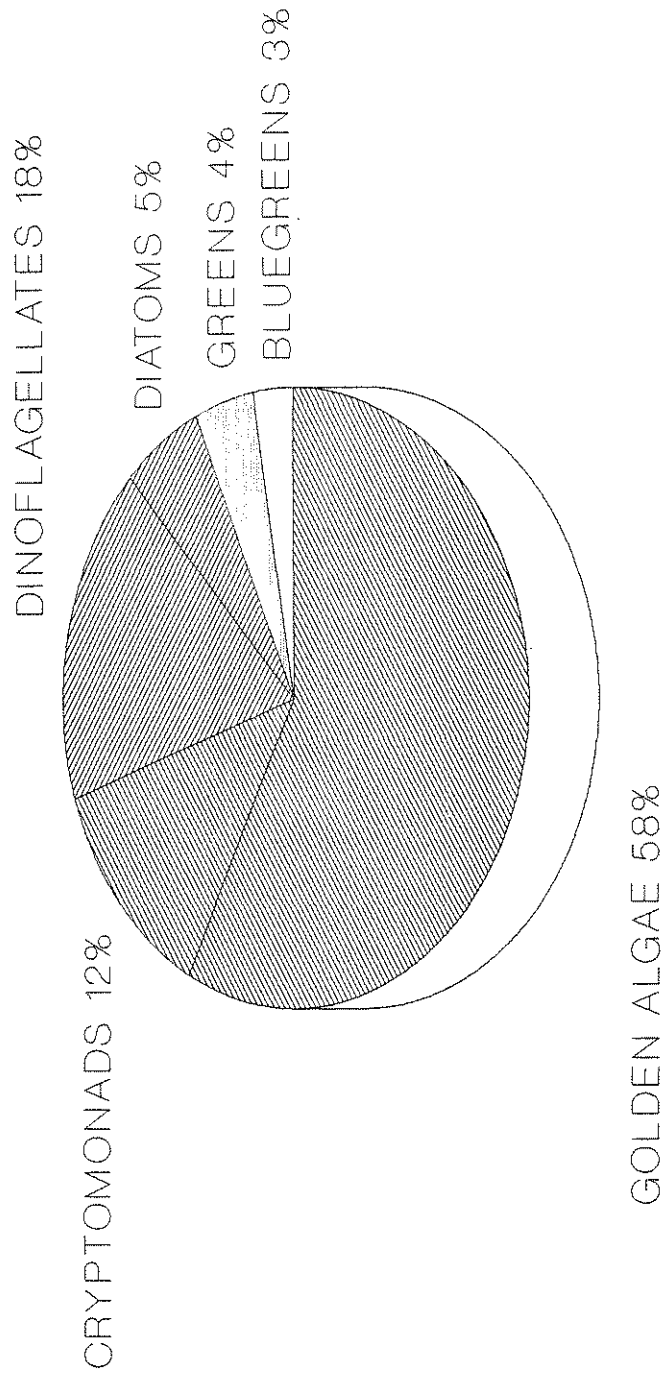


Figure 8. Pie diagram of Phytoplankton Abundance of Dublin Lake, site 1 Mid. The algal composition represents the assemblage of algae collected in an integrated sample extending to 7.0 meters on July 28, 1992.

DUBLIN LAKE - SITE 1 MID

0-7.0 meters

JULY 28, 1992



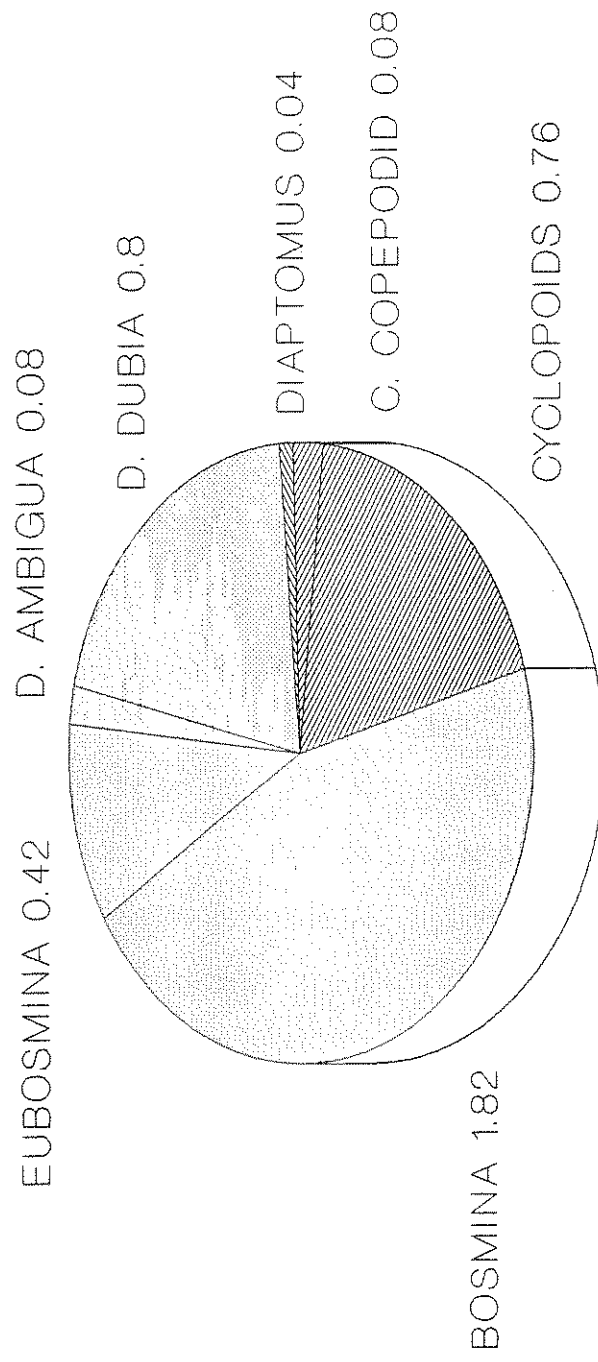
PHYTOPLANKTON ABUNDANCE = % BY ALGAL CLASS

Figure 9. Pie diagram of Macrozooplankton Abundance of Dublin Lake, site 1 Mid. The Macrozooplankton densities are presented as number of animals per liter of lakewater. The Macrozooplankton tow was collected on July 28 and represents the planktonic assemblage from the lake surface to 25 meters.

DUBLIN LAKE - SITE 1 MID

MACROZOOPLANKTON DATA 0-25m

7-28-92

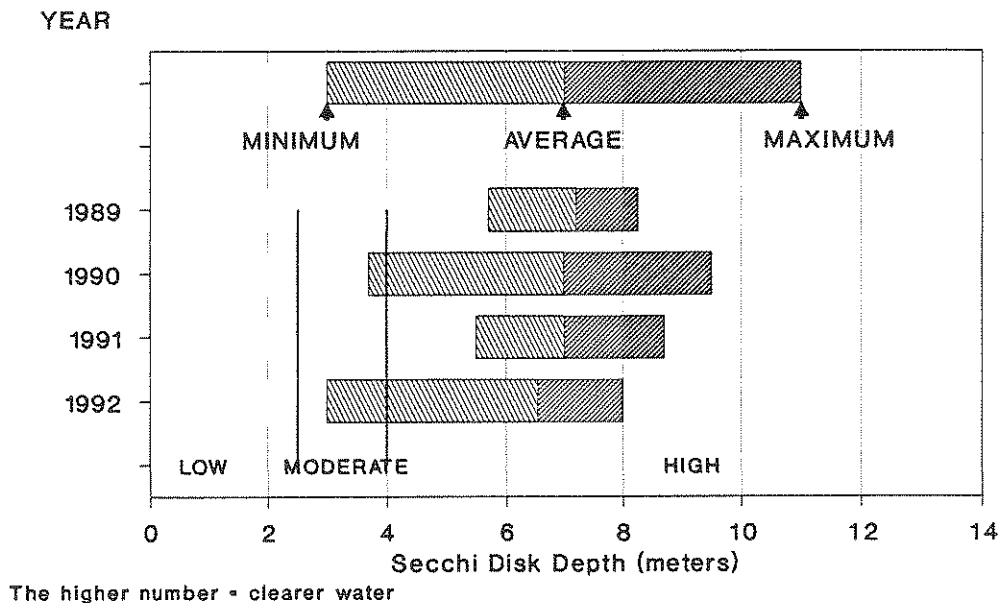


NUMBERS SHOWN ARE # OF ANIMALS PER LITER

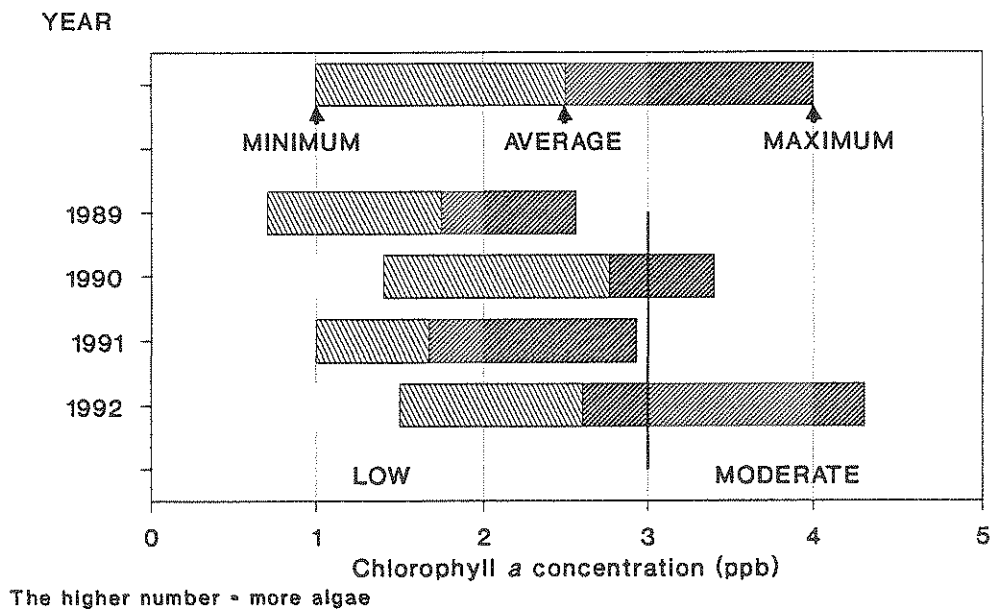
Figure 10. Comparison of Dublin Lake 1992 lay monitor Secchi Disk Transparency data previous yearly data. The patterns of the bars display the minimum, mean and maximum values while the length of the bar represents the total range of values. The higher the secchi disk value, the clearer the lake. Secchi disk readings are taken to the nearest tenth (0.1) of a meter.

Figure 11. Comparison of Dublin Lake 1992 lay monitor Chlorophyll *a* data with previous yearly data. The patterns of the bars display the minimum, mean and maximum values while the length of the bar represents the total range of values. The higher the Chlorophyll *a* concentration the more algal growth.

DUBLIN LAKE - SITE 1 MID YEARL COMPARISONS OF WATER CLARITY LAY MONITOR DATA



DUBLIN LAKE - SITE 1 MID YEARLY COMPARISONS OF CHLOROPHYLL *a* DATA LAY MONITOR DATA



Dublin Lake Data on file as of 12/29/1992

Lakes Lay Monitoring Program, U.N.H.

[Lay Monitor Data]

Dublin Lake, NH

-- subset of trophic indicators, all sites, 1992

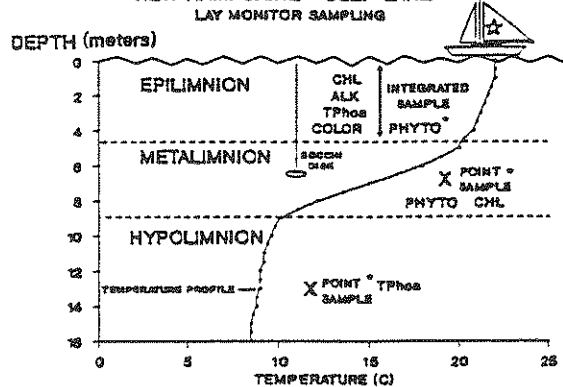
1992 SUMMARY

Average transparency:	6.5	(1992:	7	values;	3.0	-	8.0	range)
Average chlorophyll:	2.6	(1992:	7	values;	1.5	-	4.3	range)
Average phosphorus:	3.7	(1992:	5	values;	2.9	-	4.6	range)
Average alk (gray):	3.4	(1992:	9	values;	3.2	-	3.7	range)
Average alk (pink):	4.1	(1992:	9	values;	3.6	-	4.5	range)
Average color, 440:	11.0	(1992:	6	values;	3.4	-	28.3	range)

Site	Date	Trans- parency (m)	Chl a (ppb)	Total Phos (ppb)	Alk. (gray) ph 5.1	Alk. (pink) ph 4.6	Color Pt-Co units
1 Mid	05/13/1992	3.0	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.6	7.7
1 Mid	06/23/1992	---	1.5	---	3.4	4.0	5.2
1 Mid	07/06/1992	6.0	---	2.9	3.5	4.4	---
1 Mid	07/16/1992	8.0	2.3	---	3.7	4.3	3.4
1 Mid	07/22/1992	6.7	1.7	---	3.4	4.5	10.3
1 Mid	08/08/1992	7.5	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.1	---
1 Mid	08/14/1992	7.3	4.3	4.2	3.4	4.0	28.3
1 Mid	08/22/1992	7.3	---	---	3.3	4.1	---
1 Mid	09/28/1992	---	1.9	3.1	3.2	4.0	11.2

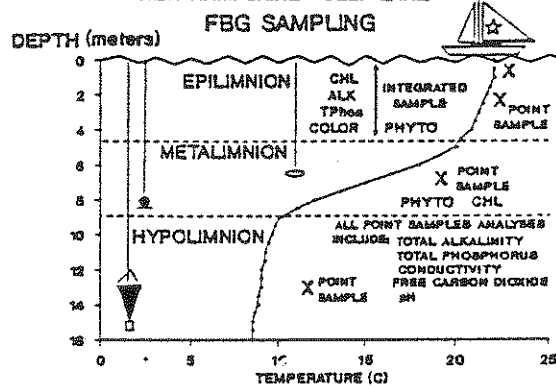
<< End of 1992 listing, 9 records >>

TYPICAL TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS : SUMMER
NEW HAMPSHIRE - DEEP LAKE



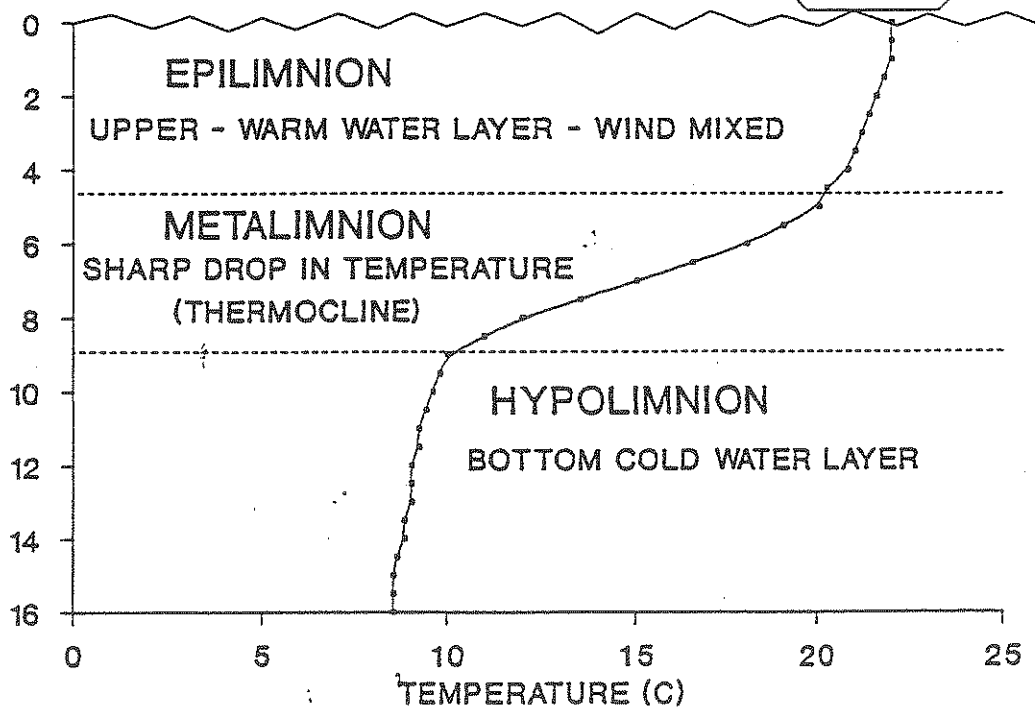
* - INDICATES OPTIONAL TESTING

TYPICAL TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS : SUMMER
NEW HAMPSHIRE - DEEP LAKE



TYPICAL TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS : SUMMER
NEW HAMPSHIRE - DEEP LAKE

DEPTH (meters)



APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY OF LIMNOLOGICAL TERMS

Aerobe- Organisms requiring oxygen for life. All animals, most algae and some bacteria require oxygen for respiration.

Algae- See phytoplankton.

Alkalinity- Total concentration of bicarbonate and hydroxide ions (in most lakes).

Anaerobe- Organisms not requiring oxygen for life. Some algae and many bacteria are able to respire or ferment without using oxygen.

Anoxic- A system lacking oxygen, therefore incapable of supporting the most common kind of biological respiration, or of supporting oxygen-demanding chemical reactions. The deeper waters of a lake may become anoxic if there are many organisms depleting oxygen via respiration, and there is little or no replenishment of oxygen from photosynthesis or from the atmosphere.

Benthic- Referring to the bottom sediments.

Bacterioplankton- Bacteria adapted to the "open water" or "planktonic" zone of lakes, adapted for many specialized habitats and include groups that can use the sun's energy (phytoplankton), some that can use the energy locked in sulfur or iron, and others that gain energy by decomposing dead material.

Bicarbonate- The most important ion (chemical) involved in the buffering system of New Hampshire lakes.

Buffering- The capacity of lakewater to absorb acid with a minimal change in the pH. In New Hampshire the chemical responsible for buffering is the bicarbonate ion. (See pH.)

Chloride- One of the components of salts dissolved in lakewater. Generally the most abundant ion in New Hampshire lakewater, it may be used as an indicator of raw sewage or of road salt.

Chlorophyll a- The main green pigment in plants. The concentration of chlorophyll a in lakewater is often used as an indicator of algal abundance.

Circulation- The period during spring and fall when the combination of low water temperature and wind cause the water column to mix freely over its entire depth.

Density- The weight per volume of a substance. The more dense an object, the heavier it feels. Low-density liquids will float on higher-density liquids.

Dimictic- The thermal pattern of lakes where the lake circulates, or mixes, twice a year. Other patterns such as polymictic (many periods of circulation per year) are uncommon in New Hampshire. (See also meromictic and holomictic).

Dystrophy- The lake trophic state in which the lakewater is highly stained with humic acids (reddish brown or yellow stain) and has low productivity. Chlorophyll *a* concentration may be low or high.

Epilimnion- The uppermost layer of water during periods of thermal stratification. (See lake diagram).

Eutrophy- The lake trophic state in which algal production is high. Associated with eutrophy is low Secchi disk depth, high chlorophyll *a*, and high total phosphorus. From an esthetic viewpoint these lakes are "bad" because water clarity is low, aquatic plants are often found in abundance, and cold-water fish such as trout and salmon are usually not present. A good aspect of eutrophic lakes is their high productivity in terms of warm-water fish such as bass, pickerel, and perch.

Free CO₂- Carbon dioxide that is not combined chemically with lake water or any other substances. It is produced by respiration, and is used by plants and bacteria for photosynthesis.

Holomixis- The condition where the entire lake is free to circulate during periods of overturn. (See meromixis.)

Humic Acids- Dissolved organic compounds released from decomposition of plant leaves and stems. Humic acids are red, brown, or yellow in color and are present in nearly all lakes in New Hampshire. Humic acids are consumed only by fungi, and thus are relatively resistant to biological decomposition.

Hydrogen Ion- The "acid" ion, present in small amounts even in distilled water, but contributed to rain-water by atmospheric processes, to ground-water by soils, and to lakewater by biological organisms and sediments. The active component of "acid rain". See also "pH" the symbolic value inversely and exponentially related to the hydrogen ion.

Hypolimnion- The deepest layer of lakewater during periods of thermal stratification. (See lake diagram)

Lake- Any "inland" body of relatively "standing" water. Includes many synonyms such as ponds, tarns, loches, billabongs, bogs, marshes, etc.

Lake Morphology- The shape and size of a lake and its basin.

Littoral- The area of a lake shallow enough for submerged aquatic plants to grow.

Meromixis- The condition where the entire lake fails to circulate to its deepest points; caused by a high concentration of salt in the deeper waters, and by peculiar landscapes (small deep lakes surrounded by hills and/or forests. (Contrast holomixis.)

Mesotrophy- The lake trophic state intermediate between oligotrophy and eutrophy. Algal production is moderate, and chlorophyll *a*, Secchi disk depth, and total phosphorus are also moderate. These lakes are esthetically "fair" but not as good as oligotrophic lakes.

Metalimnion- The "middle" layer of the lake during periods of summer thermal stratification. Usually defined as the region where the water temperature changes at least

one degree per meter depth. Also called the thermocline.

Mixis- Periods of lakewater mixing or circulation.

Mixotrophy- The lake condition where the water is highly stained with humic acids, but algal production and chlorophyll *a* values are also high.

Oligotrophy- The lake trophic state where algal production is low, Secchi disk depth is high, and chlorophyll *a* and total phosphorus are low. Esthetically these lakes are the "best" because they are clear and have a minimum of algae and aquatic plants. Deep oligotrophic lakes can usually support cold-water fish such as lake trout and land-locked salmon.

Overturn- See circulation or mixis

pH- A measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of a liquid. For every decrease of 1 pH unit, the hydrogen ion concentration increases 10 times. Symbolically, the pH value is the "negative logarithm" of the hydrogen ion concentration. For example, a pH of 5 represents a hydrogen ion concentration of 10^{-5} molar. [Please thank the chemists for this lovely symbolism -- and ask them to explain it in lay terms!] In any event, the higher the pH value, the lower the hydrogen ion concentration. The range is 0 to 14, with 7 being neutral 1 denoting high acid condition and 14 denoting very basic condition.

Photosynthesis- The process by which plants convert the inorganic substances carbon dioxide and water into organic glucose (sugar) and oxygen using sunlight as the energy source. Glucose is an energy source for growth, reproduction, and maintenance of almost all life forms.

Phytoplankton- Microscopic algae which are suspended in the "open water" zone of lakes and ponds. A major source of food for zooplankton. Common examples include: diatoms, euglenoids, dinoflagellates, and many others. Usually included are the blue-green bacteria.

Parts per million- Also known as "ppm". This is a method of expressing the amount of one substance (solute) dissolved in another (solvent). For example, a solution with 10 ppm of oxygen has 10 pounds of oxygen for every 999,990 pounds (500 tons) of water. Domestic sewage usually contains from 2 to 10 ppm phosphorus.

Parts per billion- Also known as "ppb". This is only 1/1000 of ppm, therefore much less concentrated. As little as 1 ppb of phosphorus will sustain growth of algae. As little as 10 ppb phosphorus will cause algal blooms! Think of the ratio as 1 milligram (1/28000 of an ounce) of phosphorus in 25 barrels of water (55 gallon drums)! Or, 1 gallon of septic waste diluted into 10,000 gallons of lakewater. It adds up fast!

Plankton- Community of microorganisms that live suspended in the water column, not attached to the bottom sediments or aquatic plants. See also "bacterioplankton" (bacteria), "phytoplankton" (algae) and "zooplankton" (microcrustaceans and rotifers).

Saturated- When a solute (such as water) has dissolved all of a substance that it can. For example, if you add table salt to water, a point is reached where any additional salt fails to dissolve. The water is then said to be saturated with table salt. In lakewater,

gaseous oxygen can dissolve, but eventually the water becomes saturated with oxygen if exposed sufficiently long to the atmosphere or another source of oxygen.

Specific Conductivity- A measure of the amount of salt present in lakewater. As the salt concentration increases, so does the specific conductivity (electrical conductivity).

Stratum- A layer or "blanket". Can be used to refer to one of the major layers of lakewater such as the epilimnion, or to any layers of organisms or chemicals that may be present in a lake.

Thermal Stratification- The process by which layers are built up in the lake due to heating by the sun and partial mixing by wind.

Thermocline- Region of temperature change. (See metalimnion.)

Total Phosphorus- A measure of the concentration of phosphorus in lakewater. Includes both free forms (dissolved), and chemically combined form (as in living tissue, or in dead but suspended organisms).

Trophic Status- A classification system placing lakes into similar groups according to their amount of algal production. (See Oligotrophy, Mesotrophy, Eutrophy, Mixotrophy, and Dystrophy for definitions of the major categories)

Z- A symbol used by limnologists as an abbreviation for depth.

Zooplankton- Microscopic animals in the planktonic community. Some are called "water fleas", but most are known by their scientific names. Scientific names include: Daphnia, Cyclops, Bosmina, and Kellicottia.